For the Enquirer. The following poem was written soon after Mr. Polk's stirement from the Presidential chair, and just before his

retirement from the Presidents untimely death was announced. A TRIBUTE TO PRESIDENT POLK. BY SALLY ROANE THORP. More than four years have passed since the triumphant volc Of the earth's greatest nation proclaimed thee her choice, And called thee from rural retirement to stand

The ruler elect of this glorlous land, No sceptre or crown on the face of the earth, No sceptre or crown on the lace of the carth, Handed down as an helr-loom, or purchased by worth; No throne ever sighed for, by Emperor or King, E'er bestowed half the honor, this free gift doth bring To the chieftain thus chosen. For ne'er since the morn. The momentous hour when creation was born, When God spake, and this beautiful world sprang to life, Her bosom with teeming maternity rife, as ever a country like this !- Proud and free Waves her star spangled banner, from sea unto sea: From the bright sunny South, to the ice-girded North Her sheltering pinions are kindly stretched forth, While Freedom and generous Prosperity stand And wave o'er the nation a magical wand.

The gold and the diamond, cash gem and each ore, That e'er blessed the eye of the miner before; The orange, the grape, every fruit and each flower, That gave forth its fragrance in Eden's bright bower; All the treasures of earth, all the wealth of the sea, All the treasures of carto, and the forests, the rivers, whatever there be The forests, the rivers, whatever, that's no Neath the vast arch of Heaven, that's noble and grand, Is found in the compass of this favored land.

Peace and plenty abound, and the rude crash of arms, No more pales her forehead with cruel alarms; No internal commotion, or foemen afar, With furrow, or cloud her calm beauty Her pennon of peace on the breeze is unforted, d she's hailed as the bright peerless queen of the world. Extending her arms, she invites to her breast, From the ends of the earth the distressed and oppressed, And the broad rolling ocean is fraught evermore With the myriads who throng to her generous shore; While to thee, honored chief, in her pride she must bow For the hal, of glory that circles her now.

When her good genius chose thee, a volcanic fire In her bosom was struggling. A long suppressed ire,
A sense of aggressive indignity filled
The minds of the people, and every pulse thrilled
When the trumpet was blown, and thy mandate was given That the "insolent foe from our borders be driven.

So long had she dwelt 'mid luxurious ease. And folded her arms 'neath the mantle of peace, That America knew not the valor and power Her sons would display, should the tempest e'er lower Thou wert the magician, and fearlessly bold Thy wand struck the rock like prophet's old, And as from its bosom the free waters gushe To thy standard a torrent of brave spirits rushed

With the time-honored warriors of Greece and of Roma Whose names are inscribed on Fame's loftiest dome; With the heroes the GLORIOUS PARVENU led To conquest and crowns o'er the dying and dead; With e'en the great patriots, whose proud names we bear. Will the soldiers who fought 'neath thy banner compare

Their names and their deeds, with a "pencil of light," The historic muse on her pages will write, And as they are handed from age down to age, Thy name will blaze brightest on every page For, 'twas thy valiant spirit that guided them on, Like the pillar of flame, to the honors they won; Thy voice in the forum each faction withstood, And the Goddess of Victory ardently woo'd.

And though, when she chose thee her ruler to be Columbia was famous by land and by sea, Yet, led by thy hand, behold her now rise A nation unrivalled beneath the broad skies

But, alas! she is sad in the midst of her power, For the dial has pointed the unwelcome hour, When he, who thus placed on her forehead so fair The brightest tiara an empire may wear; Who forged the most glittering links in the chalm That circles this "Union" from ocean to main, Resigning his post, to his home has retired, Mid the bleze of the splendor his deeds have inspired.

Yet Hope, like a star, thro' the mist of her tears, Shines, rending the dark veil the future e'er wears, And beams on the day, when with blended acclaim A grateful Kepublic will shout forth his name, And from his retirement will proudly invoke. As their Chieftain again, the PURE PATRIOT, POLK!

Mount Holly, Hanover County, July 29, 1852.

THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS--1st SESSION THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1852. SENATE.

Several petitions were presented, when Mr. Shields present ed the petition of J. C. Brent and others, praying that the jurisdiction of the corporation of this city be extended over the eastern branch bridges.

He also offered a resolution that the committee on the Dis-

trict of Columbia be instructed to report by bill or other-wise a practical plan for the erection of a new bridge across the Potomac at or near the site now occupied by the Long-Bridge, according to the plan adopted by General Jackson Mr. Mason offered as an amendment to this the following-

And that they enquire into the practicability and expense of constructing, at some point west of Georgetown, a sup-pension bridge, a stone bridge, or a bridge of such other character as may be adapted to the transit as well of ordinary travel as of rail roads, in case that should be considered the most convenient point in the district, for connecting the northern with the southern line of rail roads. Agreed to. The Indian appropriation will was taken up. A debate ensued on striking out an appropriation of \$120,000 for compensa-ting the Menomonee Indians for land contained in a cession

to the United States by them beyond the amount paid for. Mr. Walker opposed the appropriation, and intimated that thirty thousand dollars of it was to go into the pockets of a member of the legislative branch of the government.

The amendment was struck out, and an appropriation of \$25,000 for their removal to another part of Wisconsin was

agreed to. The bill was then postponed.

Mr. Stockton introduced a bill amending the tariff, and after a short executive session the Senate adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The motion to lay on the table the bill granting the right

of way to the Michigan railroad was the first business in order.
Mr. Clingman of North Carolina moved to lay the whole subject on the table; and the ayes and noes having been or-dered, it was agreed to-yeas 104, nays 52.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union. Mr. Jones of Tennessee moved to take up one of the up propriation bills, which was ruled to be out of order, and the river and harbor bill was again taken up.

which had been proposed on former days and negatived. The committee, however, made some progress with the bill, having reached the twenty-third clause, leaving fortynine still to be disposed of, there being in all seventy-two appropriations embraced in the bill.

After further action, the committee rose, and the bill was

A notion was then made to recommit it to the committee of commerce, but without teking the vote, the House ad-

reported to the House.

FRIDAY, JULY 30.
SENATE.

Mr. Pearce, from the joint committee on the library, reported back the point resolution allowing the Congressional Globe to circulate through the mails free of postage, and moved that it be referred to the committee on post offices. On motion of Mr. Hamilin, the resolution was taken up and considered.

Hamilia and Pratt supported it. It was then ordered to be engrossed—yeas 20, nays 17.

The river and harbor bill was received from the House.— It was read a first time; Messre, Butler and Clemens objected to a second reading, and the bill was not referred.

After an executive session, the Senate adjourned till

Messis. Butler, Misson and Pearce opposed it, and Messis.

Monday.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. Olds of Ohio rose to a question of privilege, which he said was one of veracity between himself and his colleague, and was proceeding with his explanation, when he was in

Mr. Hamilton of Md. moved to lay on the table the mo-tion made yesterday to reconsider the vote by which the Michigan rail road bill was laid on the table. The yeas and mays were ordered, and the motion carried—yeas 92, nays 73. The House then agreed to go into the consideration of

the river and harbor bill, reported from the committee on the state of the Union yesterday. The "previous question" having been seconded, the year and mays were ordered as to putting the main question; which was carried—yeas 98, nays 78.

The motion made yesterday afternoon to refer the bill to the Committee on Commerce, was then negatived without The amendments were then reported to the House; on that appropriating \$45,000 for the improvement of James River, the yeas and mays were ordered, and it was sustained—yeas

On the amendment authorizing the imposition of a tonnage duty at Wilmington, N. C. for the improvement of the harbor, the yeas and mays were also ordered, and it was agreed to—yeas 90, mays 70.

Mr. Johnson of Ga., then moved to lay the bill upon the

table, and the year and nave having been ordered, it was negutived, year 72, nays 104.

The bill was ordered to be engressed, and read a third time, and a motion was carried to lay on the table a motion Mr. Seymour of New York, then moved the previous ques-

tion, which had a second.
On the final passage of the bill the year and mays were ogain ordered, and it was carried—yeas 103, nays 75.

Mr. Seymour moved to reconsider the vote, and lay the motion to reconsider on the table; thus placing the bill beyond the reach of further sublunary vicissitudes, so far as he action of the House is concerned.

Thus has terminated one of the most animated and determined discussions of the session: during which Mr. Seymour, the Chairman of the Committee of Commerce, never her the termer under great lost his temper under great provocation; was always ready to afford information, and manifested a thorough knowledge of the various and complicated subjects that were brought into discussion.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the private calendar, and having disposed of one or two claims, the committee rose, after receiving the report of the com-mittee on the Military Academy Bill, and the House adjourn-

MR. JOS. P. WINSTON .- We are glad to learn that this gentleman's condition continues to improve daily, and that strong hopes are now entertained of his speedy convales-

As soon as his reasoning faculties were restored, he asked for the partner of his bosom and his infant child; but being informed that they were too ill to be present in his chamber, he cheerfully resigned himself to the decrees of Providence. His Inquiries, however, relative to their condition, becoming daily more importunate, his friends yesterday determined to reveal to him the sorrowful tidings. The Rev. Mr. Moore was selected as the grown of the sorrowful tidings. was selected as the organ of communication. Finding Mr. Winston calm and composed, he revealed the painful and crushing tidings of the death of his wife and infant; carefully avoiding, however, all allusion to the cruel manner of fully avoiding, however, all allusion to the cruel manner of their death. The revelation deeply touched Mr. Winston; but he subsequently became composed and appeared to yield obedience to the sad decree which had deprived him of two

He is, of course, profoundly ignorant of the atroclous attempt which was made, alas! too successfully, to murder himself and family.—[Times.

RICHMOND ENQUIRER. SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 31, 1852.

THE NEW BOSTON CALUMNY ONCE MORE.

In yesterday's Times we find the following article: The Washington Republic of yesterday publishes three documents of interest, touching the views of Gen. Pierce in relation to slavery. The first is an affidavit from the Rev. Mr. Foss, the reporter of Gen. Pierce's speech at New Boston. It is as follows:

I, Andrew T. Foss of Manchester, in the county of Hills-borough, and State of New Hampshire, depose and say, that on the 2d day of January, 1852, I attended a political meeting at New Boston, in said county, which was addressed by General Franklin Pierce; that I went there for the prepayer of reporting the speakers and that the second of out by General Flankin theret; that I went there for the purpose of reporting the speakers, and that the report of the speach of General Pierce, declaring that he "loathed the Fugitive Slave Law," &c., was turnished by me to the editor of the Manchester Demograph that the he Manchester Democrat; that the same was written out by me on the evening after the meeting from notes taken on the spot; and that the facts therein stated as published in said Manchester Democrat, and also in the Independent Demo-eral, are true. I distinctly recoiled, that General Pierce said, among other things, that he had a "most revolting feel ing at the giving up of a slave;" that he 'loathed the Fugitive Slave Law;" and that the same "was opposed to hu nonity and moral right."

The second document is a letter from the editor of the Manchester Democrat. Mr. Goodale, in which he avers tha the two reports made of Gen. Pierce's speech, corresponded in every particular, and that the accuracy of the report in the Mancester Democrat was not denied by a single paper until the recent manifesto of the Washington Union. Mr G. also asserts that he has always been a Democrat, and i

The third documement is a letter from two members of Congress from New Hampshire—Mr. Tuck and Mr. Perkins, the first named a Democrat and the latter a Whig—in which they aver that the editors of the Manchester Democrat and the Independent Democrat are men of good reputation in heir vicinage. Mr. Goodale, it seems, has always supported the Democratic nominations, and has always supported the Democratic nominations, and has always had at the head of his columns the names of the Democratic candidates for Congress, including those of the men who now seek to malign him! Mr. Fogg, (editor of the Independent Democrat, it is averred, is a Democrat of the same associa tions, and a man as far above personal reproach as any one n New Hampshire.

Before proceeding to examine the merits of the question we notice some errors patent on the face of the record. It alleges that Mr. Tuck is a Democrat-this is not true, for he was elected as a free-soil Whig, has always been regarded us a foul mouthed abolitionist, and the N. Y. Tribune, now boasts that Mr. Tuck is a supporter of Gen. Scott. It is again alleged that Mr. Goodale, the editor of the Manchester Democrat, is a Democrat and opposed to the election of Gen. Scott-and the inference is left to be drawn that he now acts with the Democratic party. So far from this being true, we have aiready given extracts from his paper, most violently denouncing Gen. Pierce for his "subserviency to the slave power," and, in the rankest style of abuse, vituperating the South and the candidate brought forward by her for the Presidency. So much for two untruths, which, as a preliminary step, we brush away like cobwebs.

The Whig Scott papers seem highly elated by the aifidavit of the "Rev." Mr. Foss and the letter of the "Rev." Mr. Goodale and the high character given to the letters and to Mr. Fogg of the Concord Independent Democrat. Upon the appearance of the abolition reports of Gen. Pierce's speech, we pronounced them gross falschoods, upon the authority of the Washington Union, which spoke the senti- Wm. Dodge, ments of gentlemen of high character, familiar with that speech. The denial was afterwards fully confirmed by the broad and emphatic denial of Mesers. Ayer and Campbell, who heard the speech and pronounced those reports to be a tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end. Now, our rule is to believe no man upon oath, who, we were satisfied, was telling a lie, when not under oath. Applying this rule to the present case, we do not hesitate to say that we put no confidence in the affidavit and statement of Messrs. Foss and Goodale. They are so warped by their fanatical hatred | R. B. Cochran, for the South and her institutions, that they are not guided Daniel Shepherd, in their course by the smallest moral principle. For instance, Mr. Goodale says that "the accuracy of the report (of the New Boston speech) was not denied by a single paper until the recent manifesto of the Washington Union."--Now, we have before us the Manchester "Union Democrat" (Mr. Campbell's paper) of January 14, 1852. That paper says: "IT IS UNTRUE THAT THE GENERAL (Pierce) USED ANY SUCH LANGUAGE AS IS ASCRIBED TO HIM IN THE INDEPENDENT

Now, here is a full and positive contemporaneous denial of this report, and here we prove a gross falsehood upon Good-

But again, in that same paper of January 14th, 1852, there s a communication from a correspondent who heard Gen. Levi Chamberlin. Pierce at New Boston, and who represents him as "having | Moses Woods. explained the necessity of the Compromise measures, and his connection with the Atwood letters-all of which, we believe, was done to the satisfaction of the intelligent men present, with the exception, perhaps, of Mr. Foss." Now in the forged reports, it is represented that Mr. Foss was "satisfied" with the "higher law" doctrine of Gen. Pierce! Here is another contemporaneous exposition, which dashes to pieces the flimsy theory of the Republic, the Whig, and their abolition ally and conspirator, Mr. Goodsle.

The originators of the story were proved to be guilty of falsehood, before the appearance of these last paraded "documents." Believing them false then, how can we view them in a different light now, though with the addition of an affidavit? How can we believe the assertions of such men, who insult God and man, in their daily hyena assaults upon the Constitution and upon the institutions of the Southmen who, in the press and from the rostrum, have proclaimed Washington a dealer in human flesh, Jefferson a liar, and the Constitution "a league with the devil" and "a covenant with hell"? Can such men possess moral principle enough, to entitle their word, or their oaths even, to the confidence of any good man, but especially of Southern men ? We would as soon put faith in the assertions of Penitentiary convicts or madmen, as of these men, whose moral principles are blunted by their deadly hate to the institutions of the country, and who would trample upon the Bible, because

it recognizes slavery! Mr. Fogg is highly commended by the "Hon." Messre. Tuck and Perkins. Now we are anxious that Southern men should see his own beautiful picture drawn by this same Mr. Fogg. It has already been presented to our readers--but we cannot forbear from giving them another glimpee at his monarrous fentures. On the 15th of July, 1852, the Concord "Democrat" edited by Fogg, published the Baltimore Democratic resolutions on the clavery question, and Gen. Pierce's acceptance, and accompanied them with the fellowing infa-

mous comments: The day will come, and is not far off, when the Platform and Pledge above will be looked upon as among the most de-grading and diegraceful paragraphs in American history, Such is already its aspects in the eyes of all men not jaun-diced by party blindness. Such it is now regarded by the true friends of Progress and Freedom, the world over. It would be difficult to compress more downright Diabolism within the same space by the use of any words in our lan-guege. Here we have what is called a "Democratic" Plat orm of Faith and Practice, built wholly upon the foundation of American Slavery. To strengthen, uphold, protect and eternize a system that denies the humanity of between three and four millions of native born Americans, is the proclaimed mission of American Democracy!

To realize this consummation, it does not propose to con-

fine its operations to the immediate victims of its tyrannical policy. This were a too moderate and limited view of Desocartic responsibility. It proposes to padlock the lips, letter the hands and step the pulsing hearts of the other twenty millions of aominal freemen. It is not enough to imbrue in the darkness and ignorance of a barbarism unknown to account the world every with man and known to see other part of the world, every sixth man and woman in our nation. Democracy scorns to be thus partial in its aims. It strikes wider and deeper. Four millions of Americans shall not only be kept without a knowledge of God and their own humanity in the world; but it shall be treason for any individual of the remaining millions, to utter a word in their behalf, or to lift a finger to point them to God

and Liberty.

Slavery is right, it is sacred, it is the chief corner stone of our Democratic institutions; and it must not be "agitated" nor discussed. It cannot be, without the most alarming consequences." The Fugitive Slave Law is the perfection of human wisdom, whose modification would unling the of the slavery question, whose meaning in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question, ander whatever shape or color."—

OF THE Union ESTABLISHED BY THEM WANTED TO DO."—

(Hisses) "These," said General P., "are the about the state of the slavery question, ander whatever shape or color."—

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(Hisses) "These," said General P., "are the about the state of t tempts at renewing, in Congress or out of it, the agitation (Hisses) "These," said General P., "ARE THE ABOUMENTS of the slavery question, under whatever shape or color."—
This is the embodied spirit of bastard Democracy in the year eighteen hundred and fifty two. "Slavery, Slaveyear regiment humans and the Geg." are the watchwords under which it marches to battle, and by which it hopes to conquer. In the name of this "trinity," do the priests of Democratic Diaboname of the united merely by reciprocal rights and obligations of General Scott for the Presidency! Now we insist that dedicated to this triple keaded demon, has Franklin Pierce of the priests of the trinity, and whose of the priests of the priests of the priests of the priests of the Union, the priests of the pri

But we have not yet done with showing up the enormity

of this at mpt to break down Frank Pierce, by the poisoned we pene of abolition calumny. We have shown enough to destroy the credibility of the witnesses so pompoucly paraded by the Whig press. What will Southern I believe there will be no disposition on the part of the Whigs, however, say, when they shall read the following broadside, which reached us in yesterday morning's Boston Post? It will there be seen that a very large number of most respectable persons, who heard Gen. Pierce's New inevitable. Judges, and the town Clerk—have certified to the true character of that speech, and pronounce the abolition reports of it to be false in every particular. Can evidence be more conclusive, more everwhelming? Can more be wanted to crush the abolition libellers, with all their documents and all their with the approval of the confidence of the millimore Sun. Wassington, Judy 29.

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PROBABLE SETTLEMENT OF THE FIGURITY.

Private advices from the North state that the fishing out. Culties will probably be now settled—or rather that the liberth of the proposal of the country.

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Private advices from the North state that the fishing out. Culties will probably be now settled—or rather that the libration of Constitutional right, we should of course the British Government will be suspended or revoked. Thus experiment is found by those who promised it not the confidence. the abolition libeliere, with all their documents and all their coadjutors here and at home? This bemb will fall with havoc among the chucking defamers of Frank Pierce, and will explode all their infamous forgeries : .

. [From the Boston Post] The Washington Republic, in seeking to evade the force

of this (Messrs. Ayer and Campbell's) teatimony, first remarks that there had been no contemporaneous denial of the truth of the abolition reports. This is not correct, for their touth was promptly denied in the Union Democrat. Next HAVE STOOD BY THE UNDENIABLE RIGHTS OF THE SOUTH, he was utterly careless of the character and consequences the Republic objects that the New Hampshire "members to be shandoned through any time-serving policy, the hopes of the Democracy and the Union must sink together. The Ministry may be induced to suspend the execution of the olders. Perhaps it was not intended to enforce them of the olders. Perhaps it was not intended to enforce them

state nothing of their personal anomalogs with regard to the important beyond men and parties—transcendantly important as bearing upon the prospects of Democratic proportion of Mr. Campbell "nervice enterly in its character, and and that of Mr. Campbell "very generl in its character, and

does not state that the writer was present at the meeting." To meet these objections, and to further expose this miserable game of imposition which the Republic is playing, in order to catch votes, we subjoin still another piece of evidence. Here is a certificate as to the falsehood of this report, which has been transmitted to us, signed by some who were present, who state of their own personal knowledge, and is specific enough, we should suppose, to be entirely satisfactory to the Republic:-

"The undersigned having had their attention called to a communication published in the Manchester Democrat of the 8th of January last, and republished in the Washington Republic of the 13th instant, purporting to give an account of Gen. Pierce's speech at New Boston last winter, deem it due to truth to make the following statement:

We were all of us present on the occasion referred to, and are therefore, able to speak nositively in regard to the truth.

We were all of us present on the occasion referred to, and are, therefore, able to speak positively in regard to the truthfulness of that report. We do not hesitate to pronounce it, without any qualification, a tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end. In whole and in part, in substance and detail, it is entirely and grossly false, and was so denounced by those of us who saw it, at the time of its original publication. No one expression there imputed to Gen. Pierce is correct, and most of them are entire fabrications, without correct, and most of them are entire fabrications, without the slightest shadow of truth.

Gen. Pierce's speech upon this occasion was an able, bold and eloquent vindication of the course pursued by the De-

and eloquent vindication of the course pursued by the Democratic party of the State, in rescinding the nomination of John Atwood, their former candidate for Governor, on account of his joining with the abolitionists in their opposition to the compromise measures. He spoke of the fugitive slave law as an act in perfect conformity to the requirements of the constitution, and one that we were bound by the highest considerations to observe and execute in good faith. He allied to the arguments made use of by the higher law point cinns, and denounced their doctrines as fanatical and dangerous. He showed that their objections to the present fugitive slave law, applied with equal force to the act

now trying to overthrow the institutions they have estabtheir columns, like the one access referred to, occasion no surprise. Here they can deceive no one. But as a desperate attempt has been made abroad to prejudice Gen. Pierce, by reviving some of their miserable falsehoods, we have deemed it no more than a simple act of justice to publish over our

own signatures the foregoing declaration. JULY 24TH, 1852. Dustin Marshall, Walter French, W R Johnson. C. Flanders, Charles Bennett, George W. Hackett B. F. Ayer, A L. Hutchison, of Manchester, N. Havnes, Elijah Monroe, of Amherst, Perley Dodge John S. Carr, Jeremiah Austin Thomas R Butterfield, Alfred Story, Daniel B. Austin, of Goffstow Oren More, Jesse Carr, B. B. Whitmore, George Bowers, of Nashau Wm. Parker of Francest Daniel Dodge, 2d, Wm. H. Bachelder, Parker Bartlett, John Gregg, Stephen Bennett. John Smith, Aaron White,

Jacob Bennett, John Cochran, 21, Ezra Corles. Frank Flanders James B. White, Horace Philbrick, Wm. Bachelder Samuel Dodge, Abner H. Bentley David Gregg, George G. Fox, Wm. Bentley, Benj. Dodge, 4th, James E. Flanders Hiram Dodge, Benjamin Fletcher, Isaac Bartlett, Robert Whipple. Jeremiah Burnham John Giddings, Henry Damon Benj. T. Livingston, Henry Hutchison Asa M. Mellen, Russel Walker, John Dorman,

George Adams, Daniel Campbel Jacob Davis, Ebenezer Follansbee, Parker B. Wilson, Josiah Warren, Jr., James Wilson, John Q. A. Caldwell, Amos S. Lull. Benjamin Fairfield, Silas K. Hadlock, Samuel Davis, Joseph Gregg, Kendall Hadlock. Joseph Fairfield, Elias E. Dickey, Samuel Cochran, Joseph A. Leach, Isaac Cochran, William G. Burton, James Buxton,
James Buxton,
Benj. S. Woodbury,
D. A. Tewksbury,
E. H. Woodbury,
Joshua E. Woodbury, Isrnel Shepherd, Samuel Patnam, Moses Peubody Nelson N. Philbrick. James Cristy, Stephen Fippen, Mark Colburn, Wm. Parker

Peter Jones,

Cyrus Wilder,

A. W. Jones,

Thomas J. Stone, John Shiriey, John Shirley, Jr., Willard Colburn, Wm Parker Ir Daniel Gregg, of New Boston. Daniel Dodge, The evidence is both negative and positive. It pronounces the abolition reports of Gen. Pierce's speech as a tissue of PALSEHOOD, while it as distinctly affirms what he did say Cochrone and several others have heretofore represented New Boston in the legislature; Jesse Carr, of Goffstown, and William Parker, of Francestown, are the judges of the court of common pleas; Perley Dodge, of Amherst, is clerk of the superior court; Elijah Munroe, of Amherst, is high sheriff of the county in which he resides; Walter French and Isaac C. Flanders, of Manchester, are two of the wealthiest and most respected citizens of that city; and B. B. The Administrator with the well annexed, de bonts non, of the present objects of the present, contents in the p Cuchrone and several others have heretofore represented iest and most respected citizens of that city; and B. B. Whittemore, of Nashua is one of the State senators. Such The And as the gallint old General accepts the nomination with the resolutions annexed," may be not be technically styled, the resolutions annexed, in the will annexed, de bonis non, of

weeks after his speech at New Boston, another speech at stitution." An account of this speech was published in the Union Democrat of January 29, 1852. The following is the

and conclusive piece of testimony it would be hard to find.

portion relating to this law : "This law had been pronounced constitutional by the highest judicial authorities, and contained no single principle that did not exist either in the statute of 1793, or in the to sustain and obey it. If other views should prevail, it would be considered as an expression of determination on the part of the north to disregard the plain provisions of the constitution, and every one might see the result. The

ed no parallel." Now the statements contained in this abstract, in all these tion was whether the compromise measures should be sustained, he appeared at the great Union Meeting, Nov. 20, all its phases here ridiculed or denounced—and there made a most powerful speech. He stood on broad constitutional groun! "If," his words were, while the abolitionists were hissing around him, "the constitution provided for the relation of fugilire slaves, it should be done. That was what our fathers what he wanted to not into the very place where, by his oath of effec, it would become his especial duty to enforce each and every provision of the Constitution thus repudiated?

It was a fair portion, when everything was yound, fresh, and yielding. Public epinion was unfort the very place where, by his oath of effec, it would become his especial duty to enforce each and every provision of the Constitution thus repudiated?

It was go the constitution of the Persidency without injury to his prospects, unless he promptly repudiated the abouting that the very place where, by his oath of effec, it would become his especial duty to enforce each and every provision of the Constitution thus repudiated?

It was yound, the spirit of a restless people walted to be directed, and those usages and creeds, which come without observation to the very place where, by his oath of effec, it would become his especial duty to enforce each and every provision of the Constitution of the Constitution of a restless people walted to be directed, and those usages and creeds, which come without observation to the very place where, by his oath of effec, it would become his especial duty to enforce each and every provision of the Constitution of a restless people walted to be directed, and those usages and creeds, which come without observation to the very place where, by his oath of effec, it would be done. That was what our fertile to the very place where, by his oath of effec, it would be done. That was what our fertile to his provided the abouting the beautiful to his provided the about to his provided to he done. That was what our fertile to his provided to be di

tism baptize themselves and their followers. Upon the altar dedicated to this triple headed demon, has Franklin Pierce poured out the abitution of his soul; pledging himself to know and serve no other God! He claimse even to have been born a worshipper of slavery, and to have never demonst infernal system of oppression that curses the earth and crushes man.

The many particular design and abite upon you all, now and ever more designed in the great Chatham—orition and the Union, but bound together by ties of the pound, nomin ites modern times, he resembled most the great Chatham—orition, but bound together by ties of the Constitution and the Union, the most fortible method of reasoning. It is given the constitution of his soul; pledging himself to the Constitution and the Union, between the action of this Convention in regard to the Constitution; and that unless he does so repudiate it, the Constitution; and that unless he does so repudiate it, the Constitution; and that unless he does so repudiate it, the Constitution; and that unless he does so repudiate it, the Constitution; and that unless he does so repudiate it, the Constitution; and that unless he does so repudiate it, the Constitution; and that unless he does so repudiate it, the Constitution; and that unless he does so repudiate it, the Constitution; and that unless he does so repudiate it, the Constitution; and that unless he does so repudiate it, the Constitution; and that unless he does so repudiate it, the Constitution; and that unless he does so repudiate it, the Constitution; and that unless he does not commoner. The steamer Packle to the Constitution; and that unless he does not commoner. The steamer Packle to the Constitution and the Union, the most fortible method of reasoning. So the Constitution and the Union, the most fortible method of reasoning. The steamer Promethee, which is first the Constitution and the Union, the most fortible method of the most fortible method of the most of which it the north and the south but component parts of our common

an opportunity to do. The importance of the action of the South to press resolutions unnecessarily offensive to the sentiments of the North. But can as much be said on our side? Will the North come cheerfully up to the mark of constitutional right? If not, a broach in our party is, I fear, The matter should be met at the threshold, be-

What I wish to say distinctly is this: If the Compromise measures are not to be substantially and FIRMLY MAINTAIN: ED, the plain rights secured by the Constitution will be I doubt.

trampled in the dust. What difference can it make to you. It is no

the Union.

Entertaining these views, the action of the Convention must, in my judgment, be vital. If we of the North, who

state nothing of their personal knowledge with regard to the but I cannot help feeling that what is there to be done, will gress and civil liberty. FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Col. F. T. LALLY, Baltimore. With such facts as to General Pierce's course-when he has done such service in breasting the abolition tide here at to the committee for publication. the north-what but its unparalleled meanness can exceed the wanton mendacity of such charges as are made by southern Scott whige against him? Will not the candid of southern Scott whigs against nime to the south unite to fix on the north and the chivalrous of the south unite to fix on publication. Very truly, yours, publication. Very truly, yours, JAMES LYONS, Chairman. them the appropriate brand? However it may be with those north and south who mean to maintain the constitution, little better is anticipated from those who are using this sort of warfare. The Seward whigs are daily making use of this record, here at the north, to prove General Pierce an ultra slavery candidate; while the Scott whigs of the south are using the utterly false reports of his New Boston speech to dress, and the little of that left by business at my disposal, show that he is an abolitionist! Was there ever a more dis- will excuse some of its imperfections. graceful game? The only thing that redeems it is its unparalleled effrontery and impudence.

GEN. SCOTT ON ALIENS,-The remarkable bill drawn up in '44 for enactment, by Gen. Scott, as is well around the right of suffrage all speet which our city this day presents. The solemn proposed to exclude from the right of suffrage all aspect which our city this day presents. The solemn proposed to exclude from the right of suffrage all aspect which our city this day presents. The solemn proposed to exclude from the right of suffrage all aspect which our city this day presents. The solemn proposed to exclude from the right of suffrage all aspect which our city this day presents. The solemn proposed to exclude from the right of suffrage all aspect which our city this day presents. The solemn proposed to exclude from the right of suffrage all aspect which our city this day presents. The solemn proposed to exclude from the right of suffrage all aspect which our city this day presents. The solemn proposed to exclude from the right of suffrage all aspect which our city this day presents. The solemn proposed to exclude from the right of suffrage all aspect which our city this day presents. The solemn proposed to exclude from the right of suffrage all aspect which our city this day presents. The solemn proposed to exclude from the right of suffrage all aspect which our city this day presents. The solemn proposed to exclude from the right of suffrage all aspect which our city this day presents. The solemn proposed to exclude from the timid, so, true and competer the distinguished from the timid, so, true and competer the distinguished from the timid, so, true and competer the distinguished from the timid, so, true and competer the distinguished from the timid, so, true and competer the distinguished from the timid, so, true and competer the distinguished from the timid, so, true and competer the distinguished from the timid, so, true and competer the distinguished from the timid, so, true and competer the distinguished from the timid, so, true and competer the distinguished from the timid, so, true and competer the distinguished from the distinguished from the t ted States, except such as were "able bodied males, of at least seventeen years of age"-who shall faithfully serve at strong and cherished affection has been wounded, east down least seventeen years of age who shall faithfully serve at a strong and charteness affection has been wonacc, east down and broken up. The emotion which, as by a single pulsation, has pervaded the heart of the entire nation, is witness. United States. This was the extent of Gen. Scott's liberality to foreign-

ers in 1844-and his idea of the proper qualifications of an American freeman. An Alien's fitness for the right of soffrage, was to be measured by his physical ability to serve in war! All who were not "able bodied," in the military sense of 1793, and even the constitution itself. The law of 1793, and even the constitution itself. The law of 1793, he said, had received the approval of Washington and many of the wisest and purest patriots among the founders of our republic, and he considered these men as moral, as virtuous and as consciencious, as those noisy abolitionists who were not range poured, in the n-however capable of exercising intelligently twoice in the control of the government, were ded-and even the "able bodied" were to wait for two years more, before they could cast a vote! -however capable of exercising intelligently the right to a voice in the control of the government, were to be excluded-and even the "able bodied" were to wait for a war and This profoundly statesmanlike notion of what ought to

constitute a claim to American citizenship, is again exhibi-To us, who are acquainted with the engaged of the warfare the abolition organs of this State have been accustomed
to wage against the Democratic party, communications in
their columns, like the one above referred to, occasion no
their columns, like the one above referred to, occasion no
their columns, like the one above referred to, occasion no
their columns, like the one above referred to, occasion no
their columns, like the one above referred to, occasion no
their columns, like the one above referred to, occasion no ted in his letter of acceptance, where service in the army or

GEORGIA POLITICS.

The Savannah Republican, Whig, gives the following glimpse at the deep, broad chasm which divides the Whigs of Georgia. This same paper is itself non-committal-hav- statesmen of mature wisdom and intrepid patriotism-toing refused to go for Scott, which, it says, is to "Sewardize:" WHICH SHALL BE SWALLOWED ?- A war seems to be brewing in the interlor of this State between the friends of General Scott and Mr. Webster. The Webster men hold their convention in Macon, the 17th of August, and the Scott men on the 18th. The former seem to be desirous of tolling off the latter into the support of the Great Defender, tolling on the latter into the support of the Great Defender, while the latter seem to be equally determined not to be thus telled off, and if possible, to absorb the Webster men. The question is, who shall be swallowed—the Webster men by the Scott men, or the Scott men by the Webster men?

We cannot pretend to answer the question. The friends of General Scott are the most active and determined—the friends of Mr. Webster, say they are the most numerous .-The former will probably maintain their ground, while the latter, if they do not make a nomination of their own, will divide off thus: a portion will suport the Union ticket for Pierce and King-another portion will cast their votes for Gen. Scott-and a third will stand aloof and take no part in the election.
Whatever be the action of the two conventions at Macon.

we are likely to have what the New York Herald would call a scrub race in Georgia. We think we already hear the boys on the street singing out—
"I'll bet my money on the bob tail nag—
Won't somebody bet on the bay ?"

NEW YORK UNITED .- "The Democracy of New York united," says J. A. Dix, "have never and been, I believe, never can be defeated, and I look forward to November next, to see the banner of Tammany waving over the wigwam, with "Pierce, King, and Victory" inscribed on it, with the same confidence as I do to the coming of the day on which they are to cast their votes."

The Scott ratification meeting at Buffalo having proved a failure, one of the whigs the next day declared, by way of

excuso, - fools it was no use to try to get up a meeting that evening. There was a circus in town, the theatre was in full blast, with a concert, an exhibition of paintings, and a monkey show."

To the Editors of the Enquirer:

PETERSBURG, JULY 24th, 1852. Gentlemen- Enclosed you will find an extract from an edltorial that appeared in the Norfelk Herald about a year ago, repudiating Gen. Scott, as a nominee placed before the Naonal Convention through the instrumentality of the pered :- also, an extract of an editorial that ; as to this law. The Republic may like to know as to the character of some of these signers. Now Benjaming from the N.Y. Courier & Enquirer about the same stances of his obscure and friendless youth. We have from a speared in the N.Y. Courier & Enquirer about the same stances of his obscure and friendless youth. We have from the some of the same subject, demanding of Gen. Scott a speared in the N.Y. Courier & Enquirer about the same stances of his obscure and friendless youth. We have from this own lips the effect of the retrospect upon himself.—

"When," said he, "I look back on my humble origin, left an prompt repudiation of Gov. Johnston of Pennsylvania, and orphan too young to have been conscious of a father's orthan too young to have been conscious of a father's smiles and caresses, with a widowed mother surrounded by FLETCHER was chairman of the New Boston meeting GEO.

The Whig Convention of that State, under penalty of State, and caresses, with a widowed model soft identified with that higher law abolition body which was the lidentified with that higher law abolition body which was the a numerous offspring, in the midst of pecuniary embarrasses of this town; Daniel Campbell, R. B. present representative of this town; Daniel Campbell, R. B. The Courier & Enquirer, I observe by your quotations from the Courier & Enquirer, I observe by your quotations from the care without fortune, without fortune, without fortune, without my public career."

The Courier & Enquirer, I observe by your quotations from the present, contents its law about the present contents its law about for the present contents.

enacted in accordance with the requirements of the confor his military services and the splendor which he has refor his military services and the splendor which he has refor his military services and the splendor which he has refor his military services and the splendor which he has reformed in the splendor which h flected on the national character by his matchless achievements. He is in our opinion the greatest Captain of his age.
But even if he were in all things else the parallel of Washington himself, his dependence on the influence of Win. H.
Seward and the men of his clique, would render it atterly impossible for him to receive the support of Southern Whigs as a candidate for the Presidency—Nay, we do not see how it can be possible for Southern Whigs to go into a national exception to emissive a Presidential candidate properties. Union could not long exist, and the two sections of the country would soon be involved in a civil war, to which, for fierceness and atrocity, the history of the world has fernish. in disunion, civil war and massacre.

Now the statements contained in this abstract, in all these letters, and the above certificate, agree with Gen. Pierce's letters, and the above certificate, agree with Gen. Pierce's letters and speeches on the compromise measures, and the fugitive slave law, and are in harmony with his whole political course. We challenge one and all to produce a cleaner. The first state of the depth of Mr. Clay's grafuade, as it did the end depth of Mr. Clay's grafuade, as record as to any northern man. We affirm, with entire confidence, that here at the north, from first to last, openly and boldly, with a power of argument and a persuasive eloquence that few can command, he has stood up boldly as the defendance of the constitution. In our judgment, it is no more treasonable to repudiate the whole Constitution than any one of its provisions; and in order correctly to estimate more surprising than any which went before. It is their that few can command, he has stood up boldly as the defender of the constitution and the rights which it guaranties, and as the opponent of abolitionism and its monstrous higher law doctrines. He unravelled its intrigues, and tore the case of the constitution and the rights which it guaranties, the position now occupied by General Scott, it is only neprivately that any winds went because the position now occupied by General Scott, it is only neprivately to find "tongues in trees, books in the running cessary to suppose the convention alluded to, had passed a cessar mask from its selfish demagagues. In 1859, when the ques-pose, and as lar as possible, prevent being enforced, every their peculiar views! Will it be contended that after the passage of such a resolution, such a body could present the name of any gentleman for the Presidency without injury brought him in connection with the infant State, and the brought him in connection with the infant State, and the tained, he appeared at the great Union Meeting, Nov. 20, passage of such a resolution, such a body could present the 1850, at Manchester—those meetings which abolitionism in

Union between the States. It then nominated for re-elec-tion, Governor Johnston, who at once declared himself hos-tile to the late Compromises, and avowed his determination to agitate for a repeal of the Faguive Slave Law. And this body, thus virtually repudiating the Constitution, and whose ophnions in regard to that instrument and the Union, Gov-ernor Johnston is presumed fairly to expound, nominates and crusics man.

How does the Whig 'like the picture' of one of its principal allies in hunting down General Pierce l' Was there ever a more distracciul and monstrous conspiracy to put down a manly champion of the right?

But we have not yet done with showing with

blows upon the manner in which it was brought forward. The nvention upon this question, cannot be over-estimated .- | fatal arrows they then shot at "availability," have left a rankling impression on the public mind, which no present profes-

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

experiment is found by those who prompted it, not to be, likely to promote any negotiation concerning reciprocity even if such was the object of the British ministry, which

power and national character of the American Union. That he had forgot what had passed on the subject in 1845, as Mr. Webster charitably supposes, is not so probable as that

HONORS TO HENRY CLAY. We publish below Mr. Macfarland's fine oration delivered on Monday last, Rev. Mr. Moore's Benediction, and a cor-

respondence between Messrs. Lyons and Macfarland, on the subject of the publication of the Address. We regret that the opening prayer of Rev. Mr. Doggett was not furnished RICHMOND, JULY 27, 1852.

To WM. H. MACFARLAND, Esq.

RICHMOND, JULY 29, 1852. DEAR SIE:—I have the honor to place at your disposal, a copy of my remarks on Mr. Clay, made at the public request, for which you so obligingly apply.

The shortness of the interval allowed to prepare the ad-

1 am yours, very truly, &c., WM. H. MACFARLAND. JAMES LYONS, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

MR. MACFARLAND'S ADDRESS.

It needs no voice to interpret the contrast to its ordinary dued emotion, which meet us on every side, plotase, that a sympathetic power, above the reach of studied phrase, that a sympathetic power, above the reach of studied phrase, that a safe. The best deserved and highest enlogy of Mr. Clay is ed here in the tokens and emblems in which a sincere and so. It would imply a fearful levity, ignorance of the true security and glory of a State, a low and depraved spirit, if the nation marked not by lamentation the death of a statesman. whose example and counsels had put her forward in the high career to permanent, solid, expansive success. It is an ocasion to draw forth from the citizens of a free State, the obsinitive vehiculates of Israel's King-O my Father! my Father! the charlot of Israel, and the horsemen thereot! And if any one portion of the citizens more than another may thus express their lamentation, it is those who were aled to the revered dead by his birth, and by having furnished the theatre of his youthful training and of his earliest ef-HENRY CLAY is no more! "After life's fitful fever he

do so, is presented as a proper quantication for a voter:

Gen. Scott need not have said that this idea was the suggestion of his military experience. No where else, save in gestion of his military experience. No where else, save in and relied upon, that we do no real ze the startling truth in a spirit of here dogmatism and defiance prevailed, opposite the army, could the idea have originated of measuring an illen's fitness for the responsibilities and duties of an American citizen, or his patriotism, by his bodily abilities or disabilities.

Georgia Politics

Sad announcement. But so long had he been prominent in the public mind, and to such an extent was he confided in a spirit of here dogmatism and defiance prevailed, opposite to the country section of the mation's loss. Even now, did any great question arise, of the responsibilities and duties of an American citizen, or his patriotism, by his bodily abilities or disabilities.

Georgia Politics

Sad announcement. But so long had he been prominent in the prominent in the public mind, and to such an extent was he confided in a spirit of here dogmatism and defiance prevailed, opposite to a spirit of here dogmatism and defiance prevailed, opposite to a spirit of here dogmatism and defiance prevailed, opposite to a spirit of here dogmatism and defiance prevailed, opposite to the public mind, and to such an extent was he confided in a spirit of here dogmatism and defiance prevailed, opposite to devery conciliatory effort, and the conary efforts a spirit of here dogmatism and defiance prevailed, opposite to the public mind, and to such an extent was he confided in a spirit of here dogmatism and defiance prevailed, opposite to demonstration as price of the mation's loss. Even now, did any great question arise, of the reafful extent in the provided in a spirit of here dogmatism and defiance on the public mind, and to such an extent was he confided in a spirit of here dogmatism and defiance on the public mind, and to such an extent was he confided in a spirit of here was at his post. The fearful aritations of his time will and must return upon us; changed it may be in outward form, but fierce and turbulent as those with which he victoriously contended; and who then shall take his place, and emerge from the portentous excitement with a message of glad ti-dings? True, there survive him those who were his peers statesmen of mature wisdom and lattroid patriolism—to missinfluence was as publicly acknowledged, as it was been also much the country may look, as has been its wont, with nis influence was as publicly acknowledged, as it was been in the country may look, as has been its wont, with proper which hitherto has so bountfully blessed out the portentous agitation, as that, whilst South Carolina is whom the country may hook, as has been its wont, with pile and hope; and then, we may rely on the same Divine Providence which hitherto has so bountfully blessed our country, to provide for coming trials, by raising up men competent to meet them; yet, so natural was it for the ilcompetent to meet them; yet, so natural was it for the ilinstrious deceased to I ad in great emergencies, and so cheerfolly did others give place to him, that we of this generation
cannot expect to look upon his like again.

HENRY CLAY is no more! The voice so often heard above

the din of dia ord and faction, and which discord and fac-tion was ever unable to resist or clude, is silenced. The startly form, the majestic men, the composed and resolute air, in whose presence modes therit gathered confidence, and venal presumption was abashed live only now in mem ory. "There has happened to him the great event, which finishes the honors and glory of life." It came, as with epic unity, to crown the cherished end and object of his being his unremitted labors in behalf of the Union—the master so- victions, robed in simple and emphatic language, his His triumph over the grave was linked with the triumph of licitude and object of his life. As was said on a similar ocision, if we had the power, we could not wish to reverse

this dispensation of Providence.

It was his rare fortune to possess the homage alike of all if they work classes and conditions; and to impress his opticious on every would enforce. class with the same ready success. The lettered and the unjettered, the ambitious and the humble, were alike happy uniettered, the ambitious and the notion, were state happy to rapose on his authority. It was not so much his elo quence, high as was its order, which won upon the general admiration, and fixed him immoveably in the general confi-dence; but his unshrinking tenacity, the sternness of his principles, and the order with which he asserted them,—too resolute under his convictions of duty, ever to consider argument might be thereby advanced, could and did abag what might happen to himself. Yes, his ascendency over in tichness of allusion, amplification and illustration. T ill classes, was a voluntary tribute to the elevation aims, and the open, earnest, onward manner in which he proceeded to accomplish them.

"Statesman, yet friend to truth! of soul sincere, Of action faithful and in honor clear, Who boke no promise, serv'd no private end, Who gained no title, and who lost no friend." The career of Mr. CLAY, consistent and in harmony with

itself, as it was in its aims, and the motives which at all times controlled him, exhibited in its steady and upward growth, a reality as surprising and beautiful as ever warmed a poet's lancy. Here there was contrast,—novel, strong, a poet's lancy. Here there was contrast,—novel, Strong, yet indicate and inapiring contrast. There was nothing to identify the early with the matured man, save only the linearments and endowments with which God had distinguished him. All things cise—his tank, fame, influence—were all his own his by a heaven-descended thie; being what his own treads and maided purpose had achieved. poet's fancy. steady and unaided perpose had achieved. These, nothing but a prophet's vision could have detected in the circumorphan too young to have been conscious of a father's smiles and caresses, with a widowed mother surrounded by

the Whig party? Yours, respectfully, SPECTATOR.

It halls the abolition reports to the counter as the basest sort of coin.

But the Republic likes contemporary testimony as to the riews of Gen. Pierce. Now it happens that he made, three vocks after his speech at Paraford. In this speech at New Boston, another speech at Paraford. In this speech he spoke of the fugitive slave low.

The Whig party? Yours, respectfully, SPECTATOR.

From the write will annexed, de bonts non, of Yours, and the aims which inepied them. The very almost phere in which men lived was instinct with the elements of a high order of moral being. Superior to Grecian and Roman models, and beyond the beau ideal of poetry, were the chivalry, and wisdom, and virtue, that shone in the daily lives, as in the public acts, of the then living heroes and statemen. There is something annohing in the thought that we are connected with such an age, by having among as those who were in contact with it, and lived whilst its would be superfluous for us to add the superfluous for us to add.

The Savannah Republican has uttered our own sentiments so exactly that it would be superfluous for us to add.

The savannah Republican has uttered our own sentiments so exactly that it would be superfluous for us to add. t becomes us to feel, that we enter on the fature, deprived owed to my country."

The unpreprious circumstances of my discount of the original casion of bringing Mr. Clark to the notice of one, then of our city, and eminently distinguished in the eventful period to which I have just referred—that of the benignant, learned and applied Chambellor Wythe. Admitted into the class office of his court at the age of sixteen, he was soon

agages by the Chancelor as an amangemets, and employed in transcribing Greek phasages, without the least knowledge of the Greek alghabet. An humble occupation, as we might think, and trappropriate for the future orator and seasoft; yet, relieved by the fluent learning and countery of the pround and accomplished juriet, it served to supply the to finencies of an important due to the expectation. In a recent letter sketch, the expectation of the property of the prope dencies of an imperfect education. In a recent letter sketch-ing the Chancedor, he need this expressive language, "To no man was I made indetect, by his instructions, the ac-no man was I made indetect, by his instructions, the ac-gloridate example; and of the other, his death an impressive ing the Chancesoft, he has a same and a same and a same and has example, for the little improvement which ! dition and goodness of George Wythe.

This, with such additions as might be derived from his ad-

inmentierwards in ea the earth. In such men, the whole of life is a training for returning exertions, each greater and more surprising than any which went before. It is their privilege to find "tongues in trees, books in the running brooks, sermons in stones, and good in everything." Capa which stirs within, can stay the upward progress of original

His patriotism, indeed, was co extensive with the utmost

ling letter, addressed to Colonel Lally:

Tarmort House, Boston, May 27, 1852.

My Dear Colonel: I intended to speak to you more fully upon the subject of the Compromise measures than I had by upon the subject of the Compromise measures than I had an onto tunity to do. The importance of the action of the Seward ticket, forgetful of their past hours.

The Maripost, very summary measures had been taken to be the composition of that instrument, and like to the server of the se confirm its growth. It has been said of William, Prince of Grange, that he had never been young. Of our American pattern in may be said, that he mastered the problems of political science, in their application to our country, at an age when ordinary men remit the labors of thought to their seniors. Forward and foremost In every movement for Western interest and advancement, and often in advance of national opinion and enterprise, the order and course of events which before had prevailed, from the beginning of time, by him was reversed, and a bright orb, tracking the way to empire and renown, shone eligently in the West.

But whatever was local and circumscribed in the aims and acts of Mr. Clay, was swallowed up and hid in the colossal dignity and weight of his national labors. The fiddity with worlds he served his State, the energy of his exertions in be
In Mariposa, very summary measures had been taken to drive the tereigners from the interior is cently. A lump of pate gold weighing \$5 pounds was dug on the Yuba river.

George Ford of Missouri, was merdered near Yuba ely on the 27th.

The Democratic county ticket had been successful in Setera county.

The difficulties in Mariposa, between the French and the mailes of the patent of the results of the problems of the results of the news from the interior is cently. A lump of patent the relieve from the later is county.

George Ford of Missouri, was merdered near Yuba ely on the 27th.

The pensocratic county ticket had been taken to drive the tereigners from the interior is cently. A lump of patent to the relieve from the later is cently. A lump of patent the relieve from the later is cently. A lump of patent the relieve from the later is cently. A lump of the relieve from the later is cently. A lump of the relieve from the later is cently. A lump of patent the relieve from the later is cently. A lump of the relieve from the later is cently. A lump of the relieve from the

which he served his State, the energy of his exertions in be-hulf of western interests and rights, the unremitted devotion. Besides the usual number of rour of his vast influence to clevate and adorn the social condi- papers contain nothing further of interest. It is not probable that Loid Derby—exclusively British over of country, too comprehensive and just to descend to and altogether tory as he is—cares a batton about the Canada Alampshire. It will never yield to a craven spirit, that, from considerations of policy, would endanger the Union.

Enterteining these views, the estimated of the control of the tion of that interesting region, were the genuino fruits of a the government the strong and beneficent agent designed by its illustrious founders.—An ambition, not only consistent of the partiality and pride, and in harmony with right-ful State partiality and pride, and in harmony with right-ful State authority and reduced by its illustrious foundation. The state partiality and pride, and in harmony with right-ful State authority and reduced by it in this city. It is very short.

It is successful not write any other political letter, and refer to his letter accepting the nomination of the Whig National Convention. ful State authority and privilege, but which operated to strengthen and cetablish them, by clear exhibitions of the

There is no tottler position among men, or one which demands higher faculties and powers, than that of leader in our national Congress. It is a place gained only by rare and splendid endowments, and retained alone by stringing them into constant and successful exercise. A Indement of higher authority, and men scarching and stern that that of official connections, must be satisfied and propitiated—f the country, in all its plentrude, is witness and judge The DEAR Siz:—On behalf of the committee, and in compliance with the general wish, I have the honor to request a copy of your beautiful oration on the death of Mr. Clay for and successful leadership. In the English Parliament, and nowerful connections may configure the control of and powerful connections may confer the title, and the or cupant of the perilous height may, for a time, trusting to adventitions aid, seem to satisfy its conditions. But even there, a leader is, in the main, what the name imports, or whom a people may trust, as well as follow. Here, it is nosition taken without invitation, preceded by no canvas attended by no ceremony of investiture. It is assumed right of heaven's patent, by him who is able to allay apprehensions of society, and to recover it from perplexi Thus defined, the leader of the deliberate assembly a

his life; and it is in this high character we must but fly con

emplate him, now he is no more.

There is no loftier position among men, or one which de

free State, rises in public confidence, and exerts an infli ence, proportioned to public uncasiness and alarm very circumstances which create a necessity for a shut out from the position incompetency and incape As, when the watery elements are in fierce commonly fear and trembling invite impending destruction, to

he was such a leader; and that, not upon one occasion, for a short interval, but through a period nearly co-exienwith the span of human life, and upon every occasion. ed here in the tokens and emblems in which a sincere and terest sufficient to enter into the history of his times. The universal grief may vent its wailing. It is right that it is terest sufficient to enter into the history of his times. The universal grief may vent its wailing. It is right that it is terest sufficient to enter into the history of his times. The universal grief may vent its wailing to the true set is not the language of strained and mere only a specific product of the true set. attract to himself the admiration of his country, for tiring and great ability. So to speak, he was provide er than William Pitt, by a title better than royal tavor, at not less a leader in opposition to an administration, the when acting with it. No grave question of intensity relations, of constitutional law, or of comprehensive political constitutional law. arose, during his connexion with Congress, which was propounded by himself, or upon which he did no said sight of his mature and concentrated wisdom.

Justice cannot be done to his memory, without selections.

from among the great number of his noble efforts some, those triumphs which, at the time, averted impening evasheeps well." The coming event had cast its melanchely shadow before it, and we were prepared in a measure for the sad ennouncement. But so long had he been prominent in overspread the land, gave place to demonstrations of joy, the incense of grateful hearts was lavished on him. On two other occasions of intense excitement, one if

sult of formidable preparations by a State to resist the p. ernment, and the other the revival of the Missouri die tained her loyalty, our institutions were preserved in the integrity, and the new densain, acquired by our arms, while for a time, threatened distanton, became a piedge of more a timate fraternal relations.

Illustrious man! thy victories in defence of thy country.

institutions, and thy contributions to her renown, shall dir

thing common and current. It was not the product of as schools, not are the schools able to produce it. It was practical, direct, designed for an immediate end, and sake to the purposa, by an energy as commanding as may claimed for the human voice. The outbursts of intense of quence sectived as the visible form of a spirit, trusting alor acceptance to its simple majesty and truth. And the explains his success and power as a speaker. Men cannot they would, escape the influence of a vigorous mind, spired by deep and passionate emotion. Whether would enforce the conclusions of a laborious and comp hensive induction, or insist upon some grave State duty, expose an net of official delinquency, no matter what w the eccasion, the style of his oratory was the reflex of a pow-confi-of his by concerned for the cause of right and truth. He was no without taste for rhetorical embellishments; and when t of his power of surcasm and invective, belonged to a nature as no high he solute and independent as his, and fell, when exerted, who terrific force upon the unhappy victim. Yet, the featu-which gave to his eloquence its individuality, was its canestness; that element of mysterious power, called action by the lather of orators.

The Athenian orator gave to his eloquence a harder po

ish. He had to deal with theioricians, and with a people whose delight was in the theatre, and who required in elequence, as in the other arts, the severest perfection. But aking into the account the difference in the auditory, there is no oration of Demosthenes for which a parallel might no be found in the speeches of Mr. CLAY.

The prominent features of his character belonged not more

to his identity than to the fashion of his public life. As the world knew him, he was. Those manifestations of chars; ter which attracted applause, were no farther the off-pring of political station than as it furnished the occasion for the display. His nature was too intense, his principles to much a part of his being, his self-respect too stern a mor onit him to yield to other counsel than his sense of right. "
would rather be right than President," expressed in part on his invincible repugnance to every form of base and unwar thy compliance. But stern as he was on points of daty, yo was he most attractive for his simplicity, the charms of hi conversation, and his flowing and obliging humanity—

"In public life server,
To virtue still inexerably from
But when beneath his low, illustrious roof.
Sweet peace and harpy windom shown of this brow.
Not friendship setter was, nor love more kind.

He did not escape the fortune which attends unlinching energies, uninterruptedly devoted to great objects. Never was it borne with more unsubdued confidence in the certainty of ulumate vindication. He had a giant's strength, and would, sometimes, use it as a giant. If his motives were not always understood, and his notes sometimes unsperingly criticised—if distrust and suspicion, breaking out at latervals in bitterness and scoffs, did not forecar to assail his be he bore it, as one strong in his uprightness, disdaining to seek protection in unworthy compliances. Just ten year the most malignant of my enemies to show, that I have at tempted to gain it by any low or grovelling arts, by any mean or unworthy merifices, by a violation of any of the

owed to my country.

The connes us to teel, that we enter on the target, deprive of a presence it was a privilege to repair to, when threaten's with the national retributions provoked by a heedless and with the national retributions provoked by a heedless and with the national retributions provoked by a heedless and with the national retributions provoked by a heedless and with the national retributions provoked by a heedless and with the national retributions provoked by a heedless and with the national retributions provoked by a heedless and with the national retributions provoked by a heedless and with the national retributions provoked by a heedless and with the national retributions provoked by a heedless and to my country.

The universal voice has set its soni to the undeviating and to my country. erity, we hear already, in the irrepressible

> The monory of lift, Clay, for these, access to large.
>
> He was one of the few, even of great men, who stand is prominently out on the records of their time, that his fame must endone until they perish. His recorded and endoing acts are his best and only faithful memorial. But in graceful recombinance of his sacrifices and tolls, and that our love of country may be quadwised and partited, we do and will delight to dwell apon him. We leed that it is cause for grate-ful acknowledgment, that we have been and hard of 4 grown him. As we multiple upon his lituations life, our and sure wieness. The cratesman of honors and triumphe recolled not at the hamility of the Cross, but mockly coughhis best and truest selace in Christian faith. The darkness which cavelons our nature, was dispelled by a light from beyond the grave, and the venerable statesman, as he do

immertality.

The voice of the dead, ever more petent than the voice of the living, is now crying nato as "to fulfit our duties, as cording to our consciences, fulfillily and to the Lot." His marble statue, from classic land, thanks to the patriot enthusiasm of our in lies, is designed as an engage of our city. May it cappy that higher destinction, of enershing his

Mr. Macrasanna having finished his remarks, R.v. M. Degette put up an elegant and most appropriate pravet, (a copy of which we regret that we could not obtain) - the sulempities were then closed with a benediction by the Rev T. V. Moone, as follows:

"May the blessing of the Lord God Aimighty new descend on this assembly - may we all be enabled to disperse to off homes without architect or barm-may the mourtiful memories of this solomo day linger long in our hear." that we call tion; but when established, are of overruing force, were ever emulate the virtues of him who has left the ranks of the without any sure or permanent ascendency. It was an this occupied theatre of mighty issues, soon to burst forthing the kindly benediction of the Aimighty descend upon the

roud, but honest aims, which, more than man temperature and the state of the state ounds of his country. But the vast trans-mountain region, with coal, was wrecked on the Sto on Courtown Backs which his adopted State was a type, in the freshness of its. The vessel and cargo were a total loss. The crew were The vessel and cargo were a total loss. The crew were

Besides the usual number of murders, robberies, &c.

Gen. Scott and the Alabama State Rights Comm MONTOOMERY, ALA., JULY 26, 1952. Gen. Scott's answer to our Southern Rights Committee has been received by it in this city. It is very short. He

renginen and establish them, by clear exhibitions of the pitting and destablish them, by clear exhibitions of the pitting and destablish of July, in Henrico, JESSIE, the only daughter was in the light of Senate, and in an additional authority. Leaves the greenest will decay.

And flowers the brightest fade away.